HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND FLUID
Extract Catawba
GRAPE PILLS.

[illegible]

H E L M B O L D

HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

[illegible]

H T HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York. H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for HELMBOLD'S! TAKE NO OTHER.

[my13,1y'70]

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY H J STAHLE

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates—[illegible] to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING of every kind [illegible] in the neatest manner and at the lowest living rates.

OFFICE in Baltimore street, between Court House and [illegible], opposite side, with "Gettysburg Compiler" on the building.

Gettysburg Compiler.

H J STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1871.

NUMBER 34. FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

Attorneys, Physicians, &c.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

D. M. CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

WM. A. DUNCAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

A. J. COVER WOODS
ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON [illegible]

Dr. C. C. HOLT,
HAVING LOCATED AT EAST BERLIN, ADAMS COUNTY [illegible]

Dr. H. S. HUBER,
[illegible]

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J. C. NEELY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

Dr. J. LAWRENCE HILL
DENTIST [illegible]

J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.
DENTIST [illegible]

WATCHES!! WATCHES!!

[illegible]

JOHN W. TIPTON,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
[illegible]

Joseph Jacobs,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS REMOVED
[illegible]

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

WILLOUGHBY'S
GUM SPRING DRILL.

THE [illegible]

Harrisburg Plaster Mill,
[illegible]

STEAM SAW MILL.

THE [illegible]
WHITE OAK, PINE, HEMLOCK
[illegible]
SHINGLES, LATHS, &c.
[illegible]

NEW BUSINESS.

Upholstering and Trimming.

WILLIAM E. CULP has opened an establishment opposite Weaver's Livery Stable, in Washington street, to CONTRACT SOFAS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. [illegible]
He also continues his old business of [illegible] CARRIAGES, &c. [illegible] public their patronage. Charges moderate.
WILLIAM E. CULP
Gettysburg, Dec 11, 1868 tf

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in West Middle street, Gettysburg.
P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer under the Tax law of the United States.
Nov. 1, 1866.

Longest Roof

in the United States is on [illegible] & Son's factory, Easton, Pa.—one third of a mile long—and is covered with
READY ROOFING
CHEAP, DURABLE and easily applied. Send for circular and samples to the manufacturers.
READY ROOFING CO
No. 64 Cortlandt St., New York.
Jun 10, 1870 ly

Jesse D. Keller,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

Post Office, Hanover, York county, Penn'a.
Surveys made in any part of this and adjacent counties.
Dec 1, 1869 tf

Baltimore Lock Hospital

DR JOHNSTON

[illegible]

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE

[illegible]

YOUNG MEN

[illegible]

MARRIAGE

[illegible]

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

[illegible]

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

[illegible]

DR JOHNSTON

[illegible]

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE

[illegible]

YOUNG MEN

[illegible]

MARRIAGE

[illegible]

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE

[illegible]

DR. JOHNSTON
OFFICE NO. 7 S. FREDERICK STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

[illegible]

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

[illegible]

May 1 '68 1y

BIGHAM & BROTHER

Forwarding and Commission House,

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership under the firm of Bigham & Brother, will carry on the Forwarding and Commission business at the old stand on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, and beg to call the attention of the public. The HIGHEST MARKET PRICE will be paid at all times for Grain and Produce.

A regular line of Freight Cars will leave our Warehouse every TUESDAY NOON for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from these cities. All business of this kind intrusted to us will be promptly attended to. Our consignees in Baltimore [illegible] & Sons, 36 North Howard street, Baltimore, and in Philadelphia [illegible] & Son's Warehouse, 810 Market street, Philadelphia.

We will also keep constantly on hand the best of

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices, Fish, Salt, Syrups, Oils, Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, &c., which will be sold at lowest cash rates.

WM. M. BIGHAM,
JAMES BIGHAM.

Aug. 1, 1870 tf

STAGE OFFICE.

KEYSTONE HOUSE.

THE Keystone House, Chambersburg street, has been selected as the Gettysburg office for the EMMITSBURG STAGE LINE. Stage for Emmitsburg leaves daily at 1 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] passengers called for at any place in town. The Keystone House runs a first class HACK to and from the Depot every Hack to hire.
W. E. MYERS.
Gettysburg, Feb 24 1871 tf

FINE FRENCH and AMERICAN PERFUMERY, SOAPS and TOILET ARTICLES at HUBER'S

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Northern Central Railway

Winter Schedule

On and after April 10, 1871, trains will leave Hanover Junction as follows:

[illegible]

EDW. S. YOUNG, Gen. Pass. Agent.
[illegible]
Ap 14 1871 tf

Gettysburg Railroad.

TRAINS now run on the Gettysburg Railroad as follows:

[illegible]

Hanover Branch Railroad.

[illegible]

JOSEPH LEIB, Agent.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad

[illegible]

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen. Supt.

EAGLE HOTEL,

NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

THE undersigned having leased this Hotel [illegible]
[illegible] WIEST.

KEYSTONE HOUSE,

CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.

WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

THIS is a new House, fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant, central and convenient. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests. The Table will always have the best the market affords, and the Bar the best of wines and liquors.

This Hotel is now open to the custom of the public, and a share of patronage is solicited. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction.
Jan 11 1867 tf

GLOBE INN,

YORK STREET, NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of fine wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive ostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond or Public Square.
FRANKLIN S. RAMER.
Aug 1, 1870 tf

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Opposite the Passenger Depot

GETTYSBURG, PA.

LEVI B. ROHRBAUGH, PROP'R.

THE [illegible]
THE TABLE will be furnished with the best the market affords.
THE BAR will be [illegible]
THE STABLE is large [illegible]
March [illegible] 1871 tf

HOFFMAN'S SALOON,

CARLISLE ST. GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE celebrated STRAWSBURY LAGER, also PRIME ALE, with Switzer Cheese, Rye Bread, Pretzels, Boiled Eggs, &c., can be had at Hoffman's Saloon, in Carlisle street. Everything of the best, and guests promptly and satisfactorily served.
May [illegible] 1871 tf

THE NEW

Family Sewing Machine

294 BOWERY. EMPIRE. 294 BOWERY.

The extraordinary success of their new and improved manufacturing Machines for light or heavy work has induced the EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO to manufacture a NEW FAMILY MACHINE of the same style and construction, with additional ornamentation, making it equal in beauty and finish with other Family Machines, whereas in usefulness it far
OUTSTRIPS ALL COMPETITORS.
The price of this now acknowledged necessary article comes within reach of every class, and the Company is prepared to offer the most liberal inducements to buyers, dealers and agents. Every machine warranted.
Apply for circulars and samples to
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
No. 294 Bowery, New York.
Feb 17 1871 6m

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES* that De BING'S Pile Remedy fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing [illegible], and got rid of the most troublesome disease that is to it. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Laboratory—142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.
May 27 1870 1y

Licensed Conveyancer.

H. G. WOLF will attend to the WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, AGREEMENTS, MORTGAGES, &c., and to the making out of DAMAGE CLAIMS, with accuracy. Anything entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Office in the Office of the Clerk of the Courts, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov 5, 1869 tf

Miscellaneous.

THE MUSICAL WINDS

Oh the winds, the whispering winds
Whispering up in the poplar limbs
Twisting and twirling among the leaves
Tinkling along the old eaves,
Breathing love to a thousand flowers
Bearing perfume through the [illegible] hours.

Singing over the land [illegible]
Whispering quivering, [illegible] wind

Laughing winds in [illegible] glee
Over the waters wild and free,
Up the mountains [illegible] steep
Over the prairies grassy sweep
Telling the thrill of a thousand [illegible]
Circling round [illegible] and ring
Chasing light from [illegible]
Chattering light through the [illegible]

Shimmering sunshine [illegible] halls
Dancing in magic over the walls
Singing over the funeral pall
Mocking at sadness in frantic style

Laughing through forsaken halls,
Shaking the creepers on the walls,
Chasing round the hollow [illegible],
[illegible]
Running life notes from [illegible] strings
Restless changing musical winds.

DESCRIPTION OF A QUADRILLE

It is described thusly by a young man who tried it:—"We both bowed to both of us, and then to t'other, then the fiddle tuneful and the thing started. I grabbed for her hand, she squeezed mine, we both swung each other, then changed base clear across the room, jumped up and down ever so many times, then my dear and me [illegible] and hopscotched home again (from a foreign shore), then we two forward. Four ladies changed, we never turned round twice, then sashayed side couples to the left, side couples turn gentlemen, side couples turn ladies, ladies turn side couples, head couples turn side couples, all hands round back again. First fellow takes opposite gal, slings her round, take your own gal and t'other fellers gal forward and back, twist both gals two times, sling 'em to opposite feller, let him do the same as you, and back again to places. Right gentleman balance to heavy lady, heavy lady duplicates, promenade all gals to the center, fellers catch hold of each other's hands, hop up and down, each fellow takes his gal back to place. Right gentleman spin left lady, right lady spin left gentleman, all twist each other, do it again over, repeat, keep it up, all turn to t'other backward, sideways, each couple swing t'other couple, cross over back again to our seats."

A MAN WITH NOTHING TO DO.—Some of the friends of T. A. Scott are a little solicitous lest he should be out of a situation this Summer, and be engaged of hunting up railroads two or three hundred miles long to enable him to talk the Presidency just to keep his hand in. This is well enough, as he is only President of five railroads, including the Union Pacific, Vice-President of twelve, including the Pennsylvania Central, Director in thirty three, and General Consolidation Agent for the balance. He keeps four secretaries busy looking after his iron, oil, silver, gold, quicksilver, lead, slate, steel, coal and wild land interests, devotes a few leisure moments to steel rail and locomotive manufactories, steamship lines, bridge building and engineering. Lands relaxation in running the Pennsylvania and Virginia Legislatures and entire repose in directing Congress, the President and the Supreme Bench in all that relates to his chain of roads throughout the land. Independent of all this he is married. His locks are slightly sprinkled with gray, but this comes of years, not care. His face wears a sunny smile, and is as cheerful as a clam in May. It is well that his friends look after him and see that time is not permitted to hang heavy on his hands.—*Pittsburg Post.*

SOME time ago an ex-Mayor of Meridian, in Mississippi, had to flee from his home for cause. He came North and told marvelous stories of great outrages having been committed by the Ku Klux, declaring that he himself had barely escaped with his life. The ex-Mayor's name was William Sturgis. Here is what the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* says, which shows what confidence can be placed in the Ku Klux stories:

The investigation which closed Thursday evening, and the testimony which was all written down, has a chain of circumstantial evidence pointing so strongly to Wm. Sturgis, late Mayor of Meridian, as the incendiary on the night of the 6th, as to crowd out every other theory of the conflagration. He stands out before the world as an incendiary and the fomenter of a riot in which a Judge was shot on the Justice's seat by a negro. He is besides under indictment for a felony in this county, which would send him to the penitentiary.

"ATOM" of the Harvard *Advocate* visited the Punch bar, and thus reports his experience: "Young lady—'Sir, wouldn't you like to buy some tickets in a punchbowl?' Atom—'No, thank you, I never drink.' Young lady (insinuatingly)—'Well, wouldn't you like to buy some cigars, then?' Atom (with a very grave face)—'No, thank you, I never smoke.' Young lady (losing patience)—'Well, I'd offer you some soap if I thought you ever washed.'"

THREE little girls who had very carefully buried in a garden in Portsmouth, N. H., the dead body of a pet bird, after consultation, sent one of their number into the house to inquire "if people didn't sing at funerals." On being told that they often did, the messenger ran back, and in a few minutes the three were seen standing hand in hand around the little mound, gravely singing "Shoo fly, don't bodder me."

AN economical resident of Newburyport, Mass., applied at the Post-office the other day for ten cents' worth of six cent postage stamps, and when told he must pay two cents more if he wanted two, he looked disappointed, and replied "Well, I 'spose I must have 'em anyhow, but seems to me they're dreadful dear."

THERE are said to be millions of pounds of fossil ivory in Alaska. It is of excellent quality, and is worth $1 a pound in San Francisco.

SAN JOSE VALLEY, California, never had a frost until this year.

SPEECH OF HON C. M. DUNCAN,

Delivered in the Senate, Tuesday, April 25th, 1871, on the 'Border Claims Bill.'

MR CHAIRMAN:—This question—the liquidation of damages occasioned by the raids and incursions of the enemy during the late rebellion—is now brought fully and fairly before this Legislature. It is a question of no small moment because it involves not only the payment of the loss and destruction of the property of the border people, but also the question whether the State shall rise to her *true dignity* in asserting *her rights*, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The war which raged for a time in this country, and which daily carried sorrow, tears and death to many a household all over this broad land, was no brief or tardy struggle.

From the sound of the first gun fired at Sumter to the echo of the last gun fired at Appomattox, was a long period of suspense and anxiety to the American people, not only to the people of America, but to all lovers of freedom and her institutions throughout the civilized world.

The struggle was long and sanguinary. The energies of the people, the endurance of our armies, were thoroughly tested, but they withstood the test until the final shouts of victory brought relief to the friends of the Union. And now, while we rejoice in victory won, in the triumph of the right—while we find our Constitution preserved and our Union saved, we must not forget that this was but the work of the soldier, that these armed military authority did their work and did it well. But when the soldier ends begins the work of the statesman—of those in civil authority. The arts of war give place to the arts of peace. The policy of wise statesmanship in all nations, after war has been to come in and restore the rents made in the body politic, to rebuild and reconstruct the broken fabric of government, to heal as a skillful physician the bleeding wounds of the nation.

The statesmen of this country have done much since the war. States and State governments have been and are doing their share. And so on again will we hope to restore to all parts the ravages and devastations of war, giving the waste places blooming as the rose with peace and plenty everywhere. We shall dwell together as the members of one happy family. In according with this restoration policy, this State has already made partial reparation of some of the ravages of war.

The people of Southern Pennsylvania now come and ask this Legislature to demonstrate still further the liberality of by passing of this bill. Will it be done? I trust, sir, it will. I trust that the same wise and liberal policy which has ruled in the councils of this State in the past glorious history will still characterize her now.

The people of Southern Pennsylvania are not asking for reparation of losses and damages of property sustained by them during the war as a matter of *right*. They have not come to appeal to your *sympathies* for *benevolent charity*, but by our sense of justice we appeal for a *right*—a right which we believe belongs to them, and is founded in the principles of justice and equity, which is embodied in and are a part of our Constitution.

A *right* which belongs to them as citizens of the Republic of the United States.

A *right* which belongs to them as citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The citizen owes allegiance to his State, his government. Government in return owes protection and security to her citizens. Government can demand and exact from her citizens their property, their service, and their very lives if necessary for the protection of the common weal—for the safety and preservation of the State. She may summon the citizen at a moment's notice—bid him leave his work, his home, and all that is near and dear to him, and send him forth to bear the burdens, trials and dangers of war, and to lay down his life in defense of his country.

Therefore, while all that the citizen has and is is subject to and under the supreme control of the state, is not the State in turn bound by some reciprocal duty to protect him in his rights of property? And bound to make reparation of property lost and destroyed by the common enemy? Having failed to protect, is she not bound to indemnify? Strong, strong and imperative are the claims of the citizens upon the State. Are not their rights and duties correlative? Does the citizen owe the state everything, and the State the citizen nothing? Sir, these principles are as old as government itself, and as fixed as the stars in Heaven. Upon these principles are States and governments formed and founded, and by them sustained and perpetuated. What government could long endure without their recognition and practical application? But it is not done upon these general principles—implied if not expressed in all governments—that we rely for the grounds of our claims to protection.

The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States "guarantees to each State protection from invasion." Here we have it enumerated in the bond, in the fundamental law of the land. This guaranty is *absolute* and without limitation—that the United States *shall* protect each State from invasion.

Senators will observe that this guaranty is made and given to the State, the State, in all its parts, its whole territory and people shall be protected.

It is the State, then, in her corporate capacity that has the guaranty, and it is the State alone that can complain of any breach thereof, or any failure to protect her people from the ravages of invasion.

Without waiving our right to claim directly from the State by virtue of our citizenship, we boldly affirm that, of ourselves as individuals we cannot recover from the General Government; it is only through the State.

The guaranty is not given to us as individuals, but the words are, "Each *State* shall be protected." It is clearly then the duty of the State—a plain and imperative duty—one she owes to herself—to her honor and dignity—as is a duty she owes to her injured and ravaged people in the border counties to assert—to demand her rights as thus guaranteed.

It is somewhat surprising that she had not ere this attended to a matter so important and vital to herself and to a portion of her people.

But the exhausting drafts upon the resources of the people of this country during a long and expensive war may have induced delay. But now—why longer delay? It is her duty to come forth at once in her might and potency and demand of the General Government indemnity. It is she that must plead our cause—to her we look—let her speak with her potential voice—let it be heard in defense of our cause, which is her cause.

Let her declare that she was not unmindful of her people during the dark hours of the rebellion—that she takes cognizance of the injury they sustained during the war, that she appointed commissioners to adjudicate these claims for property appropriated to public uses and destroyed by our own and hostile armies. Let her declare, I have had these claims carefully scrutinized, and fairly and honestly appraised—and so fully was I convinced of their fairness and honesty, and of my right to reclaim the same from the United States, that I assumed them. That in an hour, when these my people were in great need and distress, by reason of the losses and destruction of their property, I came to their relief promptly and assumed their burdens.

Would not this action be worthy of a great State, with millions of population and boundless wealth?

Would not such noble, generous action meet the hearty approbation of all? And who doubts her success? While the border counties would be but feebly heard through one or two Congressmen, the State, once having assumed these claims, would have the support of a whole united delegation of Congressmen, and combined with the whole executive power of this Commonwealth, she armed with the [illegible], would be in her demands irresistible.

What does this bill propose to do?

It proposes to liquidate some of the claims of our people in Southern Pennsylvania for extensive losses of property sustained by them during the war of the late rebellion, while this soil was made the theatre, and in part the very battle ground of the war. It proposes for the State to accept or assume indebtedness to the claimants for the amount of their claims, after a credit to liquidation, the interest of which shall be paid semi-annually by the State until the claims themselves are paid by the General Government. These certificates will afford immediate relief to this people who have patiently waited long, and patiently but anxiously, for some succor from the Commonwealth.

The temporary credit of the State thus loaned to the claimants, which it would not in the least endanger, the overflowing treasury of the Commonwealth will relieve their impoverished and bankrupt condition.

What is the history of these claims?

It is well known being but the history of this people during the war, written in blood, of sufferings, anxieties and blood. During the war the threat of raid and invasion and incursions of the enemy frequently brought to the border our own troops, State and National, the militia of our own and other States badly equipped, insufficiently supplied, in need of horses, tents, rations, in need of almost everything that is required to sustain an army. Many of their wants and necessities they supplied from the resources of our people without remuneration.

Frequently without our friendly aid our officers were compelled to impress goods, and property seized and appropriated to public use by our troops. You after you during the war was this drain upon the resources of our people continued. Even after you were called to fill our barns, and grain is recompensed by the demands and requisitions from troops. Our own would the Cumberland Valley from more than twenty counties disappearing. [illegible] during his [illegible] and the results of which you spoke of this hall in.

The greater portion of our losses, however, came from the presence of the enemy's troops. The first raid of the rebels on this soil was made in the month of October, 1862, by General Stuart and General Hampton with [illegible] cavalry force. It was then and there they traversed a portion of the counties of Franklin and Adams, burning the machine shops of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company and some warehouses and chambers, buildings and government stores, in the town of Chambersburg.

General Lee in person entering in June and July in 1863, with an army numbering about one hundred thousand men, was under orders to subsist the troops. The whole territory west of the Susquehanna was in possession of the rebel troops. Their subsisting and foraging parties were to the distant valleys and hills in all directions, and so far as they [illegible] that their [illegible] guns reverberated within the walls of this very hall itself.

For weeks our people and all they possessed were at the mercy of the demands and requisitions made upon us by this vast army. Indeed everything necessary to sustain it was exorbitant. There is scarcely an article that was ever made they did not require. They would drive their teams to our shops, stores and warehouses, and soon their whole stock and contents would be on the way to the rebel camp. Their foraging parties with wagons would make raids upon our mills and granaries, and as long as there was flour left in our mills they would come and go. And as they swept over our land, the grass withered beneath their feet, the ripening grain of the fields was trampled to the ground by the hoofs of their war steeds.

They exulted in our mountains, they revelled in our valleys as they boasted the conquest; they grew stronger, prouder, bolder every day.

They entered and robbed our houses, plundered our farms, pillaged our land, tore down our fields and slaughtered our cattle. And even the persons of our citizens did not escape their requisitive propensities, but they were seized, stripped and robbed of all their valuables, watches, purses and jewelry. And as the hosts of this mighty army swept over our land they left behind them a track of ruin, waste and desolation. Many of our farmers began the work of restoration and reparation with sad and despairing hearts, the very fields of their cultivated no longer dressed in rich verdure, fences gone, crops gone without horses, without wagons, without cattle; empty granaries, empty barns, look where they might it was ruin and desolation that met their eyes. After a long suspense not only to our people but also to the whole people of the North at length the victory of Gettysburg brought relief. What memories cling around the name of Gettysburg. It was there the rebellion received a mortal blow. We are proud sir, of the battle field of Gettysburg! Proud are we of the valor there displayed, of the heroism which withstood the fiercest charge in the history of war, day after day—until at their might our troops rolled back the strong column of the enemy—rolled back the swelling tide of rebellion—and broke the long silence of suspense with shouts of victory.

There to the right stands little Round Top—its rock crowned brow calm and serene—not as when

The hills shed with [illegible]
And rocked the steel to battle din.

Not as when our soldiers stood there with hearts serene as the rock beneath their feet, sending forth incessant blaze of artillery hurling death and destruction into the persistent columns of Longstreet! There it stands, and there it will stand a living, enduring monument of the unquailing valor of our troops, and there it will stand forever! There to the left is Culp's hill, embalmed in history's page. No death's missiles—wounding and killing her giant oaks—now disturb her serenity! For her crown, long and stubbornly did Ewell's men struggle, but in vain, in vain they charge and charge, and rallying they charge again! There in the centre is Cemetery heights, around whose sides the rolling clouds of war were spread.

There it stands now as when its rock-ribbed sides trembled beneath the tramp of armed legions and shook with the passing of war steeds and the thunder of three hundred cannon, but now, sad and silent, as if it mourned the heroic dead there entombed! There they consecrate with their bones the soil baptized with their blood.

There they sleep—no morning drum shall arouse them from their sepulchral couches! There they sleep the sleep of death beneath the shadow of a monument erected by their surviving comrades and countrymen, to commemorate their glorious death.

Long may it stand to perpetuate their glory and renown!

But sir, the granite of which it is built may fall into pieces and the pieces crumble into dust, and time's corroding hand leave no trace of it. Still will the heroes of Gettysburg live, and live as long as there is a Union to bless, a flag to protect, and country called America.

Though the losses to our people, from Gen Stuart's raid and Gen Lee's invasion, were great and disastrous, still did our people bear these with great resignation, but when the enemy invoked to his aid that fearful element which sweeps like a whirlwind and leaves nothing but ruin in its path, their hopes of escape from the direst calamities of war were dashed to pieces.

On the morning of the thirteenth of July, 1864, before the summer's early sun had looked down from the summit of South Mountain upon our beautiful valley—before the citizens of Chambersburg had arisen from their couches—the thunder of rebel cannon and crashing of rebel shells startled our town.

We were soon overwhelmed with McCausland's Western hordes. A threat is made to burn our town, a tribute of a ransom of one hundred thousand dollars in gold or five hundred thousand dollars in "greenbacks" is demanded. This demand our citizens are unable and unwilling to comply with. Spurned with indignity. Now the conflagrations work such as might delight the fiends in hell.

From the centre of the town sally squads of rebel soldiers in all directions of the streets and alleys, to fetch the torch, they go from house to house, from street to street, and the torch work of burning the town is fairly begun.

These are heart-rending scenes. Frightened children cry and women in vain have donned their morning apparel, or the babe is taken from its sleeping cradle, the fire is brought in, and the bloodthirsty fiend cry out!

Some of them with pistol in one hand and torches in the other demanded money to save the house. In some cases the money is given, and in a few minutes the house that was promised to be saved is wrapped in smoke and flames!

I cannot describe the scenes which beggar all description. Men, women and children, the old and the youth, matron and maid, all rush for safety, hurrying to and fro, groping under heavy burdens of personal goods or [illegible] still more precious—an invalid or a relative, children; they flee for safety to the suburbs of the town.

The citizens stand in family groups, some in crowds, pell mell, fleeing through all the avenues leading to the dismal scenes, and watching leaping from house to house, from building to building, the rebel soldiers fishing from street to street. The confusion, terror and alarm exceed description, as this is a scene with human [illegible] again to see.

A view of our citizens returning to their homes, houses and buildings, after the fire has literally destroyed their property. He again witnessed it and all the appliances of fond and faithful instincts. Its valuable later, the fire is it might not be the fiend's wages of war and misery. He has often them to return and maintain these [illegible] with our [illegible]. He [illegible] to rest and [illegible] with difficulty make his own way from the rain, [illegible].

In the meantime the citizens having sought places of safety and security, turn and watch the flames as they spread, thicker, rising higher and higher until in a few hours after burning, the flames of street after street, were [illegible].

As in the [illegible] Alabama and [illegible], the citizens [illegible] their houses [illegible] the town [illegible]. We were [illegible] that the [illegible].

Men and stalwart fell in the town with their homes and farms. Once their houses with their homes to which they were warmly attached. There is their [illegible] and [illegible]. And at this hour their homes [illegible] are no more; some have [illegible] in the cemetery, [illegible] and thoughts. They [illegible] their [illegible] of [illegible]. All is lost.

The extent of destruction of property may well be imagined when we state that as much as forty acres in the very body of the town and as many as five hundred and fifty nine buildings with their contents were laid in ashes. The entire business part of the town was destroyed, and fully three fourths of the real and personal estate was consumed in the flames, and three thousand citizens turned out homeless in a few hours.

These are some of the losses of our people. These are some of their trials and sufferings, but not all.

Years have passed since the war closed, and it may be true that the condition of our people looks better than at the close of the war. It is this in many cases, but the white and sepulchre. Some of our fields may have grown green again, some of our houses may have been rebuilt, some of our fortunes may have been partially restored, but this the many who have never recovered, many who can only do so through your liberality. Will you restore the suffering and injured people? Remember what our people for years lived in dread and daily [illegible] the sound of hostile guns. While merchants and tradesmen were shipping their goods to places of safety and our farmers fleeing for security to the hills with their horses, the people of the surrounding [illegible] from the enemy, and people were pursuing their vocations in peace and safety. While your farms were being stripped, your crops and filling your barns, our harvests were being blasted by the breath of war and our barns were being emptied by soldiers, while here you were building up houses and occupying them in quietness and security, our houses were seized and occupied as hospitals or barracks and stables.

Remember, while the enemy were pillaging our land, robbing our people, destroying their property and burning their houses, the soldiers of the border counties, our national pride, were on the battle-fields of the South, some in ranks, some in forts, some in the hospitals, some in the rebel prisons, and some in their long graves. And must our people unsupported now bear the burden of the losses and devastations of property in Southern Pennsylvania?

Must we alone sustain the loss of goods and property used in a common cause, horses and forage furnished our own soldiers, while they stood in our valley along the border as a wall of fire to protect, in the [illegible], the great body of the State of Pennsylvania—stood there in battle array, sheltering the whole people of the State this side of the Susquehanna?

Must we alone sustain the losses done by the marching and counter marching of both armies over our lands?

Must we alone of the whole people of this Commonwealth thus suffer?

Must we drink to the dregs the wine press? Surely we have fallen upon evil days if this be so. If so hard indeed is our lot. But I look for better things! I hope for a better fate to befall my people.

As to the other losses sustained by our people from the common enemy, was the Government not bound to protect? And having failed to protect, she is now bound to repair to compensate.

Cannot this State now, though you be characterized by acts of liberality and generosity—cannot the people of this Commonwealth, through you their representatives upon this floor, be just and fair with our citizens in Southern Pennsylvania? Now, when the smoke and dust of civil war, the noise and strife of civil war are gone, and gone I trust forever, and peace and plenty have returned to this land.

I know well, sir, that the people of this State were heavily taxed for men and money during the war.

I know all this well, but Senators must know, must not forget, that we shared in all these burdens and sacrifices. Our property was taxed, our taxes paid, our men volunteered freely, or were drafted, even amid the smoking and crumbling ruins of our burned town, the names of our people were drawn from the fatal wheel.

Sir, before God I believe the time has come when justice will be done this injured people, I believe the time has come when the dark clouds thrown over Southern Pennsylvania by the war will be dispelled—when hearths and homes long sad and cheerless will once more be lit up with the smile of joy and the sunlight of prosperity.

I know my people, I know that they have been basely slandered and traduced. And I further know and believe that if the persons who traduced and maligned them could at the time, fully have realized what they were doing, that in a moment their tongues would have dropped from their heads.

I know well this my people. I shared with them in times of peace before war their prosperity, and was with them through the dark days of the rebellion and braved their adversity. I shared their losses, their wants and their sufferings. The same calamity that swept away their property and drove them from their homes swept away my property and drove me and mine to find shelter beneath another's roof. The people of Southern Pennsylvania are not unlike the citizens of other portions of this Commonwealth. They have with you the same common aims and aspirations.

The pride and glory of this grand old Commonwealth is theirs as well as yours.

Her honor, dignity and solvency is as much their care and concern as yours.

The desire you have of possessing comfortable homes to shelter you and yours they have. They have the same laudable ambition to see their children possess the advantages of education and cultivation. The same fond ties and tender relations that bind you to your families bind us to ours! The same fond endearments and pleasant recollections that cluster around that spot, most hallowed upon earth, exist in our breasts as well as yours. Home where we first beheld the glorious light of day and the still more glorious light of a tender mother's face. Home! a place most sacred by the early and later associations and fond memories of the living, and the dead hallows us as sweet a charm as to us is dear a name.

Now it in the disaster of the war and the wreck of their homes, they turn to you.

The eyes of our people are upon you to-day, they look to you for relief.

Five thousand temporary homes in Southern Pennsylvania around the hearths this hour pass the name of every Senator upon this floor. And from a thousand family altars ascend heavenward their earnest fervent prayers for the success of this most righteous measure to Him whose will is to open the hearts of men in heaven.

Will their prayers be answered? May He who rules the destiny of nations, and to whom you are responsible, *grant* so *to be* and *Amen*.

Need I say that the news of the passage of this bill will be glad news to our people? Need I say that this moment with varied and animated feelings, of hope and doubt, joy and fear, they await the result of your vote? Shall the electric wire convey from this hall this day tidings to dispel the doubt and fear? Will you send them tears of joy and gladness? Or, Oh God! of justice forbid! Or of despair and of sorrow!

Pass the bill, and you will infuse a new life into our people and community, the avenues of trade and business will open up and commerce will revive, the path to prosperity and plenty. Bright prospects will revive and our now almost prostrate community will hail fresh hope and plenty, and a better era dawns upon us.

Pass the bill and those of our people under the cloud of the war, now trembling on the verge of bankruptcy, those that have never failed and have no hope of a living except through your benevolence, the merchant robbed of his property, the merchant robbed and plundered of his merchandise, the tradesman destitute of the means of livelihood, the widow with her family of little orphans sitting in poverty while the many homeless exiles from the penniless people of Chambersburg will all unite in grateful heartfelt thanks, rejoicing that justice, the right, had triumphed.

In virtue of this measure you violate no law of the land, no provision of the Constitution, none of the sacred rights of your constituents, none of the duties you owe them or the people at large of this Commonwealth; but on the contrary your act will be up to the Eyes your own conscience, sanctioned by all the good citizens and fair minded men of the State, will be protected by the laws of the land and by the sacred Constitution which binds us together in one common brotherhood, and justified, and is by Him who sitteth upon the circle of the Heavens and ruleth among the children of men, who commands "do you unto others even as you would have others do unto you." Vote for this bill, and when the curtain has fallen at the close of the drama upon the varying and shifting scenes of this life, when all its cares, joys and sorrows, its aims and ambitions are over and gone, and when you and each of us shall appear before that last great final account, may it there be recorded that you voted for this bill, in accordance with your conscience, and then you will find that it was also done in accordance with the will of the Judge Omnipotent and from His divine lips will come "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

THE Chicago *Tribune*, the Radical organ of Illinois, speaking of the model negro government of South Carolina, says that the Speaker of the House (the negro Moses) receives his six dollars per diem for every session, and this session includes four months. Before adjournment $1,000 were voted him as a present, extra, all from the State Treasury. He is also Adjutant General, and as such receives a salary of $2,500, with $1,000 more as a contingent fund, and $2,000 more for expenses (?) of the militia. He was also allowed $4,000 to buy furniture for the hall, and $60,000 to buy arm, &c. These are the figures which the records show. The Speaker's father is the Chief Justice, with a salary of $4,000, and a contingent fund in his hands of $5,800. The Speaker's father-in-law has $1,500 for one office, and $1,000 for another. The Speaker's uncle is circuit judge, with a salary of $3,500, and then follows a small army of the Speaker's kin who have what to them seems a liberal share of the pickings." No wonder that President Grant sent the United States army into South Carolina to uphold this model of nepotism. We can now understand Gov. Scott's remarks to a newspaper correspondent that he had no fear of the Ku-Klux killing *him*, because the negro would succeed as Governor. Scott is bad enough, but he is an angel compared to this nigger, Moses. Previous to the war, Moses was the head waiter at a second class hotel in Boston, his father was coachman for a gentleman. Now Moses is Speaker of the House and Adjutant General of South Carolina, and his father is the Chief Justice!

THE Chicago *Republican* says, one of the most sensible suggestions we have lately seen concerning the disturbed condition of the South, comes from a New York Republican paper. It insists that the Government could better afford to bring home every carpet-bagger now engaged in Southern politics, and set him up in a respectable business, or give him a pension, than to pursue the fatal policy of continual Federal intermeddling with purely local affairs. The precedents already established, or about to be set under the new Ku-Klux bill, are of the most mischievous kind, and will almost inevitably bear prolific crops of evil hereafter. Things of that sort are invariably double-edged, and if they cut Charleston and Mobile to-day, they may next year be turned with equal effect against Boston and Bangor.

SHAD fishing is about over.

SNOBBERY.

The rapidity with which the American people are drifting away from pure democratic customs, into a snobbish aristocracy, has been observed by almost every thinking person for years past. From our highest officials down to the clerks in the national and state departments, there is exhibited the same aping of foreign styles and manners. The *Irish World*, a New York paper, in speaking of this subject, says:

"If the President, or cabinet or select parties of Congressmen, with their wives and retinue wish to go anywhere, in place of riding in a stage or carriage paid for by themselves, special trains and palace cars are put at their disposal, and the most extravagant entertainments are furnished, far exceeding the royal entertainments of Elizabeth at Kenilworth. Of course railroad subsidies and land grants are necessary after this. If the Secretary of the Navy or an Admiral wants to take a Summer trip, in place of decently paying his rail road fare and hotel bills, a United States vessel is gorgeously fitted up at a vast expense, stored with the choicest liquors, and friends and strangers with their ladies are invited on board to spend and squander the people's money, while the poor are groaning under heavy taxes imposed upon their coal and salt and other necessaries of life. Indeed the public money is squandered in making special alterations in our national vessels for the reception of the wives and children of our servants, and such as for the male and female acquaintances as they may choose, to help them in disposing of the luxuries paid for by the people."

THE POLITICAL PRIZE RING.—A little thing set to, as the sporting journals say, has been going on between the New York *Tribune* and Springfield *Republican*, one of which the last round possesses some general interest. The *Republican*, feeling that it was put on its defense for its criticism of the party, says:

"If the President is reelected he will owe it more to the warnings and criticisms he has received from such journals as the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Chicago *Tribune* and the Springfield *Republican*, frequent as often, and possibly unjust as sometimes they may have been, than he will to the fawning sycophancy of the Philadelphia *Press*, or the hesitating, concealed antipathies of the New York *Tribune* or the cold, cautious approval of the Boston *Advertiser*."

This shaft hath a barb for the *Tribune's* bosom and lurks in the word "concealed." Whereupon that authentical journal states its position in the following emphatic way:

Since this journal is charged above with concealed antipathies to President Grant it is clear that we need not defend it from any possible imputation of servility or sycophancy. And it is certainly true that we are not seeking the re-election of Gen. Grant as President. We ardently desire to see the principle established that a President shall have no aspiration except to serve the country eminently and wisely thereby advising and carefully to win him and his thoughtfulness, and how that what the *Republican* terms our antipathies to Gen Grant is at all events not concealed.

Gen. Grant's worst enemy need not wish to say a bitterer thing than is implied by the *Tribune's* yearning for a President who will aspire to serve his country eminently and win an enviable renown.—*Balt. Sun.*

SOUTH CAROLINA CONTESTED ELECTION.—The contest for a seat in the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress from the second District of South Carolina, between C. C. Bowen and R. C. De Large, colored, will, it is believed, be decided in favor of the former, as the Commissioners of Election of Beaufort county, in that district, were tried in the United States Circuit Court, in Charleston, last week, upon an indictment charging them with having stuffed the ballot boxes, falsified the election record, made false returns of the number of votes cast, and committed divers other acts in violation of the United States Enforcement Law at the last election. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and Judge Bond sentenced them two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, thus sustaining Mr. Bowen's charge of fraud in that district, and proportionally increasing his chances for the contested seat. Between the bigamist Bowen and the ballot-box-stuffing negro De Large there is very little choice. Neither of them is fit to occupy a seat in Congress.

THE advocates of the temperance cause are preparing to make a movement in favor of their laudable object in a political direction, that is they are resolved to take the issue into the political arena, and there endeavor to accomplish by legal force what should be left to moral suasion. All efforts like this will fail, and at the same time call forth fresh opposition to a good cause which, under other circumstances, might never have been elicited. The triumph of the temperance cause, like that of the cause of religion, or any other moral reform, must be a matter of discussion with the people left to them for acceptance or rejection. The moment you couple a legal coercion with a question of morality, religion or temperance, you deprive it of its divine attributes. Men who flourish with the sword die by the sword. The motive for legislative action changes with the changed circumstances of men and business. If you legislate liquor out of existence one year, our word for it, it will be revived the next, just because men will not be legally checked in what they deem they have a moral right to do. Therefore, we hope our temperance friends will not attempt to push their cause into the political arena. So says Gov. Geary's organ, the *State Journal.*

DECORATION DAY.—Quite a brisk discussion has arisen in Cincinnati over an appropriation by the city authorities toward the annual public decoration of soldiers' graves. Mr. George F. Davis, late president of the board of aldermen, and a merchant of favorable reputation, does not think that the best way to secure the fruits of peace is to "keep up anniversaries and permit the use of language by the speakers on those occasions which stirs up animosity and keeps alive unfriendly feeling." Whereupon a Mrs. Moody, who has to do with the matter of decoration, "rises to a question of privilege," and makes a speech on the other side. In replying to it, Mr. Davis is "unable to understand what privilege it was, except woman's privilege to scold." At this Mrs. Moody becomes positively shrill, and makes a reply garnished with "rebels and traitors" and "mortal foes," concluding with a quotation from that astonishing war poetry which had passed nearly out of mind. Finally the council passed an appropriation of $500 to sprinkle streets, provide a supply of ice-water, etc.

WHEN CALLICOTT—who was elected to the New York Legislature by Democrats—went over to the enemy, thus giving the latter a majority—he was lauded by the "loil" press, as a rare specimen of integrity, and a pink of honor. Now that the tables have been turned, by a member whom they elected—Mr. Winans—thinking it his duty to vote with the Democratic members, all Radicalism is aroused, and vials of bitter indignation are poured upon his devoted head. Some other ox has been gored. That, however, is but another evidence of the inconsistency of Radical demagogues.—*Standard.*

STILL scarce—money.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1871.

"I consider it one of the most pressing needs of our days that we should return to the sound practice of constitutional government. The safeguards of our common rights and liberties contained in the Constitution are too sacred and valuable a boon to be permanently jeopardized in providing for a passing emergency. It is time that the American people open their eyes to the dangerous character of this tendency, and that neither a great wrong nor an object appealing to our sympathies should be permitted to disguise it. As for me, I have seen the working of irresponsible power and personal government in other countries, and I may assure my constituents that while I am a citizen of this Republic I shall struggle to the last gasp against its introduction here."—Carl Schurz at St. Louis.

THE Treaty of Washington was reported to the Senate in secret session on Monday. It is thought that it will be ratified without amendment, though a considerable minority will oppose it.

THE Republican State Convention, at Harrisburg on Wednesday, nominated David Stanton, of Beaver county, for Auditor General, and R. B. Beath, of Schuylkill county, for Surveyor General.

THE New York *Sun* states that of the twenty-five solid business men of New York city who supported Grant as a candidate in 1868, and contributed so liberally to his election fund, only one adheres to him now.

COL. JAMES H. PERKINS, Democrat, was last week elected Mayor of Williamsport, Pa., by 151 majority—the power of Peter Herdic to the contrary notwithstanding. All things considered the election of Col. P. is a great victory.

IT is now well understood that the "Ring" which controls General Grant and shapes the course of his administration is composed of Senator Cameron, Senator Morton, and General Butler. What can be expected from such a corrupt combination?

A LETTER-WRITER remarks that Col. A. K. McClure is one of the clearest headed politicians in the State, and that he says "to be successful the Democracy must make their choice for the Presidency between Gov. Geary and Gov. Walker, of Virginia." Alex is sometimes facetious after dinner, and at all times an incorrigible wag. He is a great friend of Geary's although he says he wouldn't believe him on oath.

THE *Golden Age*, Theodore Tilton's paper, although extremely Radical, discusses the political situation with a good deal of independence. In a late number it boldly declares the greatest blessing that could happen to the country would be the success of the Democracy, Grant's administration having failed to give satisfaction to the people, provided the Democratic party would ratify what it terms the settlement of the war.

THE Democratic County Committee met on Saturday last and selected Dr. A. B. Dill, of York Springs borough, as Senatorial Delegate, and Robert McCleaf, Esq., of Franklin township, as Representative Delegate to the State Convention, which will meet at Harrisburg next Wednesday to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General. Instructions are rarely given in this county, and there were none on Saturday. The delegates go to secure the best ticket that success may follow.

SENATOR DUNCAN'S able speech in favor of the Border Claim bill appears on our outside to-day. Whilst his description of the sufferings of the people on the border is eloquent and faithful, his argument in favor of State responsibility is forcible and incontrovertible. If the State first pays these claims and then makes the proper demand upon the General Government a united delegation in Congress will secure payment. No selfish consideration will then allow any one of them to hold back. All will be compelled, for the sake of the interests of *the State*, to work for the success of the measure. Such has been the course of Massachusetts. Will Pennsylvania be less just to her injured people?

THE German Peace Celebration in Philadelphia on Monday was a most imposing affair. Thousands of visitors were in the city from different quarters. Houses in every section were decorated with flags and bunting. The procession was over four hours in passing the corner of Third and Chestnut streets and there were fully 20,000 persons in the line, mostly in vehicles and on horses. The butchers had a sausage factory and smoke house on wheels and distributed sausages and slices of ham among the spectators. The bakers also made distribution of bread. The next day there was a grand picnic at the Schuetzen Park with addresses, and songs by the various Societies. The demonstration passed off without serious accident.

THE FRENCH CIVIL WAR.—The situation at Paris is very plainly all in favor of the Versaillists, and unless some miraculous blunder befall their plans Paris must soon be compelled to succumb. Nearly the entire western and southwestern fronts of the enceinte and consequently a large portion of the city itself are now under the guns of the Versaillist batteries, and the work of breaching the ramparts is being steadily prosecuted at several salient points, while under the protection of their batteries the besiegers have advanced their picket lines in several places to within a stone's throw of the ramparts.

—Later intelligence is to the effect that the communists have successfully resisted the Versaillists in several sorties, (with great loss to both sides,) and that the end is not as near as was predicted a few days ago.

GRANT AT CARLISLE.—President Grant and family passed through Carlisle on Monday morning week, on their way from Newville, where they had spent Sunday with Dr. Sharpe, a relative, to Washington. The train making a brief stop, Gen. Grant appeared on the rear platform of the car. Three cheers were given which he acknowledged by raising his hat. The *Volunteer* remarks:

A marked feature of the occasion was the absence of every leading Republican in the town. Several of them were seen standing on the outskirts of the crowd, but not one approached the President or took his hand. We can scarcely ascribe this apparent discourtesy to a feeling of delicacy, for modesty is not one of the cardinal virtues of that organization. The absence of these gentlemen rendered the occasion very embarrassing. The President stood gazing at the crowd for about three minutes, and the crowd stood gazing at him, and not a word was spoken to break the painful silence. Finally the President turned his back upon the crowd and began conversing with some one inside the car door. He seemed to be about as much relieved as the spectators were when the train moved off."

BORDER CLAIMS AGAIN

Gov. Geary sent to the Legislature on Friday a message urging the adoption of measures for the adjudication of the Border claims and their presentation to the General Government for payment. It is to be regretted that he did not interfere even to this extent a few days earlier. The following is his message:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, May 12.
To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: The claims of a large portion of the citizens of the border counties of the State for extraordinary losses arising from the late war demand the dispassionate and serious consideration of the Legislature, and it is but just to a people who have been called upon to bear unequal burdens in our national deliverance, that they should have the fullest exercise of the sovereign power of the Commonwealth to secure just restitution from the general government. Most of these losses were suffered because the State, in discharging the full measure of her duty in maintaining free government, patriotically and promptly transferred her own defense of troops to strengthen the shattered Federal armies, and our citizens thereby suffered for the general welfare. Leaving all abstract principles out of view, justice and fair dealing demand that proper restitution be made to our citizens by the general government, and it is due to the claimants that the Legislature take such action in the matter as will secure a most careful adjudication of the losses, and clothe the officers of the State with the amplest power and authority to enforce their payment, while justice should be secured for all our citizens. The people of Chambersburg have been almost utterly crushed in their business operations, and their condition should hasten the generous action of the Legislature. The blow struck at Chambersburg was a wound inflicted upon the Commonwealth, and it should be the pride as well as the pleasure of every patriotic citizen to sanction such action as will secure reasonable restitution to the citizens of that ill-fated town, as well as to others who suffered. I earnestly recommend that the Legislature, in its wisdom, shall adopt such measures as will provide the necessary means for adjudicating these claims and pressing them on the national government to an early and just settlement. Should the Legislature approve this suggestion it will afford me great pleasure to do everything in my power as Executive of the State to effect the desired results, and I suggest that it might be well to invoke the aid also of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

(Signed) JOHN W. GEARY.

It will be noticed that whilst the Governor urges restitution by the General Government, he avoids the question of State responsibility entirely.

Should the State assume and pay these claims, there is no doubt that Congress would pass a law to compensate her. With our Congressional delegation united in making the demand it would not be refused. Justice and policy call for relief from the State in the first instance.

On Monday evening, in the Senate, Mr. Connell offered a resolution recalling from the House the Border County Claims bill, the object being to so amend it in the Senate as to make it satisfactory to all parties. The resolution was adopted by a [illegible] vote.

On Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Buckalew, the Senate, without discussion or opposition, amended the House amendments to the Border Damage bill so as to provide for a revision of all the claims and the issuing of certificates signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned and registered by the Auditor General, stating the amount of adjudicated claims, the certificates being payable only when the United States shall pay said claims, the revision of the claims to be made under the direction of the courts of the several counties.

On the same day the House concurred in the Senate amendments for the revision of the Border Claims.

This, it seems, is all the Legislature is willing to do now. But when the claims shall have been gotten into satisfactory shape no effort to secure their payment must be spared. Justice will be done our people some day.

WHILST the Appropriation bill was under consideration in the State Senate on Friday, Mr. Duncan offered an additional section authorizing the State to issue for the relief of citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity certificates of loan to the amount of $400,000, to be appropriated by the Treasurer *pro rata* to claimants, to be redeemable in five years or sooner, to bear five per cent interest, to be free from State taxation, and the claimant to give a receipt in full discharge. The Governor then to make a demand on the general government.

Mr. Duncan said he offered the section as it seemed, after the disastrous fate of the other bill, that the sufferers could get immediate relief in no other way. He had hoped that all of their needs would have been relieved at this session, but although disappointed he did not despair, and the day is not far distant when the State will pay all of these claims. This section, however, only referred to the people of Chambersburg.

Mr. White said it was not [illegible] to introduce this measure at this time, just on the eve of adjournment. He thought that the fate of the proposition had been settled, and it was unjust to try to get it on the pending bill.

Mr. Osterhout had the section amended so as to provide that nothing shall be construed to make the State liable for or on account of said claims, and so amended it passed by a vote of sixteen to fourteen.

SERIOUS trouble is expected in Chicot county, Arkansas, arising from obnoxious appointments made by Governor Clayton. One of the obnoxious appointees is a white Probate Judge, the other is a colored assessor from Cincinnati. Chicot county has the largest colored population of any District in the State, and should the Governor attempt to force these officials upon the inhabitants an outbreak is probable. The colored appointee is objected to because he is not a resident, and the white one because he superseded a colored man.

THE question of woman suffrage in Massachusetts will come up for debate in the Legislature in a few days, on the reports of the committee on constitutional amendments, which are now ready to be submitted. Hon. John Quincy Adams will report for the majority of the committee that it is inexpedient to legislate, while Mr. Baker, of Beverly, will present a minority report advocating suffrage for women.

A WILMINGTON, N. C., despatch corrects a statement made in certain Northern papers, that the outlaws of Robeson county, whose doings have been from time to time published, are Ku-Klux. It says that the recognized leaders of the band, Lowry, Applewhite and Strong, are negroes, and "it is not known that a single white man is connected with the band."

MR. GREELEY declares that General Grant cannot carry New York. He goes further and acknowledges that the Radicals cannot be trusted, at the present time, who can. The same may with truth be said of a majority of the States of the Union.

AGAIN.—Grant has been foiled again. He wanted General Pleasanton elected Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, whilst Senator Logan worked for the election of General Burnside. The latter has been chosen.

THE CONNECTICUT OUTRAGE

The Radical majority in the Connecticut Legislature have consummated the outrage of counting out Governor English, and giving the executive chair to Jewell, the Republican candidate, against whom the people had cast a majority of their votes. This is putting the capstone on the column of infamy erected by the Radical party. Governor English was re-elected, and so declared to be in the manner pointed out by the Constitution. But the Radical majority in the Legislature would be [illegible] law and the Constitution, trampled upon the elective franchise, repudiated the verdict at the ballot-box, and proclaimed Jewell Governor. No more revolutionary despotic act was ever consummated in any country. The *coup d'etat* by which Napoleon converted the French Republic into an Empire, and changed his President's [illegible] to the sceptre of an Emperor, was not more reprehensible than the mode by which English was ousted and Jewell put in his place. In speaking of this affair the Hartford *Times* says:

The outrage planned by the Radicals has been consummated. The law and the Constitution of the State have been set at defiance and boldly violated. It was resolved as soon as the returns showed a month ago that the result of the election was so close, to displace Governor English by an illegal act of the Legislature, and declare Jewell elected, regardless of law or Constitution. Various excuses were brought forward for this proceeding, and it was finally resolved to count in the defeated candidate on the claim that one hundred fraudulent votes had been placed in the ballot-box in one of the wards of New Haven for Governor English, and one hundred of Jewell's votes taken out. The contents of the box were found to conform to the legal returns, but a change was to be made by violently forcing the result desired. At first it was resolved to throw out the whole vote of the ward, but finding this would elect Kendrick (Democrat) to Congress, the plan was changed, and a *subscription paper* started to [illegible]. Names were put down in [illegible] cases by proxy, or heresay, and other [illegible] testified that they believed such and such persons voted Republican and must have voted for Jewell! The whole proceeding was a gross [illegible], and the names were in many cases [illegible] to cover a gross fraud, as now appears. Some fifty or sixty of the bogus list are directly spotted. The fraud is a gross one. On the strength of it 100 of Governor English's votes were taken out of the box, and 100 more that were not in were counted in. And this stupendous violation of law is carried out by the Connecticut Legislature. The vote was a strict party one in the House, 121 to 101. The Democratic Senators entered a protest against this violation of the law and the Constitution. The Republican majority refused to permit the protest to be entered upon the records! One Senator, Mr. Woodward, of the Twelfth district, felt compelled by his conscience to oppose such a course, and voted with the Democratic Senators to have the protest entered on the records. His vote had no avail. The outrage is consummated. The laws of the State overridden by a party caucus decree, and Governor English is displaced by an illegal Legislative act. The people will not forget the deed.

As to the manner by which this act was accomplished and the persons employed in the dirty work the New Haven *Register* discourses as follows:

"The Smelling Committee, appointed by the Legislature to hunt out the defeat of Governor English, have completed their work to at least their own satisfaction. The history of the State furnishes no precedent for such an act—and there is no warrant in the Constitution for it. The power of the Legislature to go back of the returns of Town Officers, and even open ballot-boxes, has been so thoroughly [illegible] that it is unnecessary to discuss it now. But there are some peculiar features in this case that should be noted for future reference. From the start this has been a one-sided affair. Democratic members could not serve on the Committee, as they did not believe in the legality of the proceeding, and to take part in it would be to countenance the scheme. Besides, it was evident that the majority were intent on forcing the issue. When therefore they found that the Fourth Ward box did not contain as many votes as was returned by the Republican Moderator—that instead of [illegible] too many for English there were too few for Jewell! and the laugh was upon them, a new device was inaugurated—the procurement of *more scores* from persons in the Ward than there were votes for Jewell in the box. To effect this all the machinery of the Post Office and Custom House was put in motion, and the Fourth Ward was scratched, as with a fine tooth comb, from Saturday morning, through Sunday, up to Monday night—and when voters could be got to appear in person and say they voted the *Republican* ticket it was done, when they could not, John W. Fyler, of the Custom House, N. D. Sperry, of the Post Office, or others affirmed that such and such electors did, to their knowledge, cast Jewell ballots. Now let us look at the figures a moment. The records of the Fourth Ward box (by the committee) showed only four hundred and seventy nine votes for Jewell—and his friends claimed there ought to be one hundred more, and that they must have been abstracted from the box. There was no way out of the dilemma but to get all the Republican voters of the ward, and this was at once attempted, with the following result. After the most strenuous exertion, by personal appeal, and every possible inducement, by personal attendance and proxy, 60 names were collected of those who admitted that they voted for Mr. English, which reduced the number to [illegible], and the dozen who were vouched for reduces it say to 40. Of this number we hear of [illegible] or seven who deny that they authorized any one to say they voted the Republican ticket—which reduces the list to [illegible]—and of that number it is satisfactorily ascertained that at least *thirteen* have voluntarily boasted since the election, to friends, that they voted for Governor English! This reduces the Jewell vote to [illegible]. Is more than this required? If this is not a complete failure to establish the alleged fraud we have nothing more to say. If a better result could not be obtained, after the advice and counsel of the notorious Allen and his New York confederates, for nearly a week, the wire-pullers have little for congratulation."

THE Republican leaders, instead of answering the indictment drawn up against the party, including the charges of mismanagement of public affairs and wrongs without number inflicted whilst in power, content themselves by asserting what the Democratic party means to do when it gets into power. The Republican party is on trial, and must answer or go down. It will not satisfy the people or divert their attention from the real issue, by pleading that the Democratic party might do dreadful things in the future.

IN 1868 General Butler said: "You underrate Grant. He is a bold and dangerous man, who will try to make himself dictator." Radicals sneered or smiled. The prediction was ascribed to a selfish motive. General Blair bore the penalty of speaking an unwelcome truth a little too early. Now Charles Sumner and Carl Schurz say the same thing, and everybody listens, for everybody is beginning to fear the same thing.

THE Judges of the Supreme Court who voted to reverse the legal tender decision are said to be much disturbed by the criticism of the independent press of the country. Let them learn from this that the people are jealous of the honor of the highest Judicial tribunal in the land.

A RADICAL organization called the "Unconditional Republican Club," has been started in this city, the moving spirits of which are William R. Leeds and William M. Bunn. Unconditional Rascality Club would be a more appropriate title for this association.—*Age.*

THE BORDER RAID CLAIMS

The refusal of the House to appoint a committee of conference on the Border Raid claims is justly regarded as a gross breach of parliamentary decorum. After properly refusing to concur in the amendments of the House the Senate pursued the parliamentary course of appointing a conference committee. The House refused to meet the Senate in the usual way so as to bring about an adjustment of differences, and thus the bill has fallen.

That some measure for the relief of the sufferers of the border would be passed during the present session was generally desired and expected. Some of the ablest lawyers of the State have expressed the opinion that in justice and equity these claims should be paid. There is not one authority of any reputation in law or statesmanship who has given utterance to an opposite view. To do so would be a denial of the authority of every elementary writer on public law from Grotius to Parsons. But in this instance such distinguished authorities as White of the Senate and Reinoehl of the House were preferred by the majority in the House.

These claims will yet be paid in spite of the adverse action of this legislature. To doubt this is to doubt that a spirit of justice animates the people of Pennsylvania. In comparison with the wealth of the State these claims are utterly insignificant, but they are large enough to provoke demagogues [illegible] and to excite the fears of representatives who have no faith in the liberality and justice of their fellow citizens. The people of this State who were so fortunate as to escape the [illegible] of war which devastated the counties of the border are not so utterly wanting in magnanimity and justice towards those who suffered as to deny relief. To many this relief will come too late. After their hopes had been raised to the highest pitch by the generous course of the Senate the action of the House will fall on them as a cruel blow. They were led to anticipate the most favorable action on the part of the House. Those members who voted against this bill will yet find that the people of Pennsylvania are neither niggards nor repudiators. So says the *Patriot*, and so say we.

DAMAGES ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.

Nearly every daily paper we pick up gives an account of some negro obtaining "damages on account of color." A few days ago the negro Sheriff of New Orleans was awarded $1,000 damages by "Judge Dibble," another negro, to be collected from a saloon keeper who had persistently refused to permit the black Sheriff to sit at a table occupied by white ladies and gentlemen. The saloon keeper had requested the Sheriff to take any other table not occupied, but as Mr. Nigger insisted on that table [illegible]. As we said he brought suit and recovered one thousand dollars!

A few days ago, an impudent negro attempted to force himself into the ladies car at Richmond. The conductor told him he must comply with the rules of the company and take a car occupied by males. Mr. Nigger then indignantly refused to take any other car, brought suit against the railroad and actually recovered two thousand dollars damages!

Another case. A family in Goldsborough, N. C., employ a black girl to do general house work and wait on the table. At the first meal after her arrival she seated herself at the family table and commenced eating. Of course she was ordered from the table and at once paid off and discharged. This was just what she wanted. Forthwith she brought suit, and a few days ago obtained a verdict for twelve hundred dollars against her late employer!

Another. In Isle of Wight county, Virginia, recently, a young nigger was caught in the act of carrying off two young pigs belonging to a white gentleman. The white man took the pigs from him and boxed his ears. Young nigger brought suit before a nigger Judge, and recovered six hundred dollars damages!

We might go on and fill our columns with similar cases to those we mention above, but it is not necessary. Damages on account of color is now one of the dodges resorted to by impudent and worthless negroes [illegible]. One negro in South Carolina, we see stated, has become immensely wealthy by the verdicts rendered in his favor for damages on account of color. We have no doubt the niggers are instructed by the carpet-baggers in this detestable business, and that the money received is divided between them. In the name of Heaven how long, oh how long, must the white people of once free America submit to the dominion of niggers and New England vagrants?—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

THE New York *Sun* (Republican) concludes an editorial on the adjournment of Congress as follows:

To the Republican party this [illegible] session which was then [illegible] nothing has been inflicted upon it. It furnished the opportunity for Grant's silly war against Sumner, which lost them the State of New Hampshire. It has brought forward the absurd and pernicious Ku-klux bill, aiming to endow Grant with imperial powers, and it has demonstrated anew the unwillingness of the Republicans to lighten our crushing taxation. It has established personal feuds in the party which will be long in healing, and which may never be healed. It has tended to general disintegration by discussing everything and agreeing on nothing. The debates being aimless and objectless by preconcert the public have gradually lost all interest in them, and for the last three or four weeks all that has been going on at Washington has been regarded but as a wearisome buzz. We cannot recall a session which on the whole has been so offensive in the eyes of all sensible people as this."

THE New York *World* calls attention to the fact that Judge Strong has always shown a disposition to serve rail road corporations. It says:

Judge Strong, by whose vote the Supreme Court was made to reverse its former decision as to the constitutionality of the legal tender act in the interest of the Pennsylvania railroads, is the same Judge who from another bench authorized the railroads to disregard their charter obligations to charge no more than four cents per mile for each ton of coal carried, and gave them permission to charge whatever rate might please them. From twisting the charters of railroad companies to suit their own interests it is only a short step to twisting the Constitution of the United States for the same laudable purpose. No one will imagine that Judge Strong has been unduly influenced by the companies for he is the leader of those pious people who clamor for the introduction of the name of God into the Constitution.

THE New York *Tribune* calls down Senator Morton, Vice President Colfax and Collector Forney, of Philadelphia, for their hot haste in nominating Grant for a re-election. It says: "We do not think the time has come for nominating the next President." The next President will be nominated when the Democratic National Convention assembles.

KU-KLUX LEGISLATION

The bill as passed is open to the objections we urged against all such legislation in a recent editorial. It seems to us clearly unconstitutional in its provisions for the trial of conspiracy cases by United States courts, for military intervention at the President's discretion, and for the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. The logic which tries to reconcile the measure with the constitution is of a very flimsy kind. The precedent is one which will be very sure to return to "plague the inventors" should the Democracy ever come into power. The House deserves some small thanks for persistently rejecting the Sherman amendment, which provides for assessment of damages for Ku-Klux crimes upon the communities in which they occurred. It would be quite as reasonable to tax the citizens of New York to make compensation for losses by burglary and arson within the city. We observe that while the bill as a whole received general support from the strictly partisan Republican papers, and from some journals outside of party lines, strong protest is made against it by a part of the independent press, including some of the ablest and most thoughtful organs of public opinion. We can but regard the action of congress upon this subject, together with its rejection of a moderate amnesty bill, as a grave mistake.—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Christian Union.*

GOV. GEARY is at his old tricks of keeping about him plenty of newspaper correspondents. In the fall they were his chief reliance, and many a battle was fought and victory won by the [illegible] through the columns of the loyal press the resplendent bravery of [illegible]. He is wearing away his last term of office in the rural city of Harrisburg, and is looking about him [illegible] for something to do.

[illegible] the Presidency would suit him as well as anything else, and since Grant has been permitted to fill it, his ambition is reasonable. In fact he has the advantage of the present incumbent in several respects. He is good looking, don't smoke, and don't get drunk. He can shake hands as well as pocket the salary assessments and look as wise. His invaluable friends the letter-writers are [illegible] at work, and we notice one who has the entree of the N. Y. *Herald*. He is clear upon the subject that Geary is the man, and gives abundant reason for the faith that is in him. The only thing that troubles us is the doubt in the mind of the correspondent as to which party he will consent to serve. He is the only man, it is stated, who can carry Pennsylvania, and it therefore merits the earnest attention of those who control the political programme.—*Pittsburg Post.*

THE correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing at Columbia, South Carolina, the other day [illegible] a negro formerly of Cincinnati, but now an editor in Columbia [illegible] to question [illegible] his opinion of the Republican party in South Carolina as follows:

"Well [illegible] it is in a most unfortunate condition, and I fear that [illegible] will be its overthrow. [illegible] But a set of men have now got hold of it who are bringing disgrace upon it, and running it for their own benefit. In no State of the Union is the Republican party in such a [illegible] as in South Carolina. The Legislature is ignorant and corrupt. Good men have been thrust aside to make room for plunderers. Many of the so called carpet-baggers among us are of the worst sort.

Is there no hope that these bad men can be got out of office?

I think not until the whole Republican party in this State goes overboard and the Democracy come to power. There never was a party that had a better chance to do good than ours, never, never one that has done worse."

There is truth in this.

THE last Ku-klux outrage in North Carolina consists in an unwarrantable interference, by means of anonymous note, with the liberty of a colored citizen who combined the diffusion of the gospel on the Sabbath with more profitable commercial transactions during the week. The pastor in question lives in Lincoln county, and the notice which he received read:

"REV. AND DEAR SIR: You must quit preaching or quit stealing hogs. K. K. K."

Copies of this atrocious document have been transmitted to the New York *Tribune* and to the headquarters of the government, and it is confidently anticipated that a military force will be immediately sent to protect the aggrieved party in the peaceful exercise of his civil rights.—*World.*

THE decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the right of the United States to tax the salaries of State officers practically brings the country back to its normal political moorings. With but a single dissenting voice, the court has declared that the sovereign powers vested in the State governments by their respective constitutions remain unaltered and unimpaired, except so far as they were granted to the government of the United States.

THE new territorial government for Washington was inaugurated on Monday. Now for Seneca stone jobs and other juicy pickings for the administration "ring."

DURING the consideration of the treaty of Washington, the Senate will sit from eleven to five o'clock daily.

OVER 10,000 canary birds are brought to this country annually.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The attempt by negroes to ride in the cars with whites caused considerable excitement [illegible]. Several negroes were forcibly ejected from the cars, and in others the whites gave up the cars to the negroes, who rode on exclusively amid [illegible] of spectators of their race.

At a meeting of the street railroad managers to-day it was agreed it was useless to try to resist [illegible] the enforcement by the United States of the claim of negroes to ride in street cars, and decided it would be better to avoid serious collisions by opening the cars to them. The effects [on] the business of the roads [illegible] probably many white people, and especially ladies, preferring to walk.

ZINN & CO. have still a few of those fine Lake Salmon, White Fish, Lake Trout and Mackerel. tf

THE new and beautiful Chromo entitled the "Faithful Steward" for sale at Tipton & Myers's Gallery. 2t

FRESH Cove Oysters, by the can or [illegible], at Zinn's. tf

GRITZ—a new article—just received and for sale by Zinn & Co. tf

THE Best Stove for comfort, for beauty, economy, and comfort is admitted all around to be the *Morning Glory*. It defies all competition, and that is the judgment of all who have used it. It is just the thing for Offices, Stores, Parlors, Chambers. Call at J. H. Buehler's Ware Rooms, opposite the Passenger Depot, and examine for yourselves. tf

CHOICE Syrups, Molasses, Sugars, Coffees and Teas, at Zinn & Co's. tf

Local Matters.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

[illegible]

CHERRIES will be scarce this year in these parts.

EXAMINE the cards on your large parlor paintings and pictures.

THE Franklin House will now again be kept by George W. Wolf.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Simon S. Bishop, Esq., has been appointed Notary Public at Littlestown.

NOW is the time to [illegible] to make business and work plenty. Don't let up the [illegible].

VETO.—We learn that Gov. Geary has vetoed the bill to repeal the Law Library act for Centre and Adams counties.

GOOD SALE.—David Fohl recently purchased from Samuel Welty, near Waynesboro, twenty acres of timber land, for the sum of $170 per acre.

A bill repealing the Act relating to the collection of taxes by the County Treasurer of Cumberland county has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

SIGNED.—The Governor has signed the bill granting State pensions to Fanny Bigham and Michael Lower. Also the supplement to [illegible].

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Joseph [illegible], near Mt. St. Mary's College, [illegible] house, and Mr. John Walter [illegible] is putting up a brick building [illegible].

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Daniel Mellinger [illegible] suddenly, from a stroke of paralysis, at [illegible] near Chambersburg [illegible] evening.

George A. [illegible] on Sunday evening, aged 60 years.

BASE BALL.—A Match Game of Base Ball will be played on Wednesday the 24th inst., between the Mutuals of [illegible] and the [illegible] Club. Game to be called at 1 P. M.

THE House at Harrisburg last week, after recommendation [illegible], passed a bill to appropriate $5,000 for the removal of the Confederate dead from [illegible] places in [illegible] to Washington Cemetery, near Hagerstown. The vote was 47 yeas to 40 nays.

MAD DOG.—A [illegible] mad dog was shot in Cumberland township [illegible] by [illegible] F. J. Norris and A. Shuler [illegible] Mr. Shuler [illegible].

THE [illegible]—A [illegible] accident occurred [illegible] in Liberty township on Friday last. While Simon F. Stoy and [illegible] were [illegible] a saw log [illegible] the log [illegible] and struck Mr. Stover on the leg, breaking it below the knee. Dr. J. Annan, of Emmitsburg, reduced the fracture.

WATER COMPANY.—The Gettysburg Water Company on Saturday elected the following officers: [illegible] George W. McClellan, [illegible] M. Eichelberger, S. [illegible] and [illegible]. The board organized by electing George W. McClellan [illegible] Treasurer.

PROMOTED.—[illegible] on Wednesday the Senate confirmed the nomination of Charles H. Buehler, of Adams [illegible] and Robert [illegible] of the National Guard. The nominations were confirmed. We congratulate Colonel Buehler on his promotion. His selection is [illegible] public [illegible] and the honor [illegible].

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury on Monday paid [illegible] $21[illegible] to the State of Pennsylvania being the [illegible] claims of this State on account of [illegible] the war.

This amount will be very acceptable to the [illegible] of the State [illegible].

ARRESTED.—Luther Woods, arrested in Snyder county and lodged in jail here some weeks ago [illegible] Thursday. He was arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in the [illegible] county [illegible] noted and where he took his departure to [illegible].

WHITE HALL.—John [illegible] is building a two-story frame weatherboarded dwelling house in White Hall [illegible] township. Wm. A. M. Sherry has built a two-story [illegible] last fall, and is making preparations for another two story frame this summer. John [illegible] is putting up a slaughter house and [illegible] to his barn. The spirit of improvement is rife in that section.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The following persons have been elected officers of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company: President, Capt. A. W. Eichelberger; Directors, Henry Wirt, Jacob Young, Joseph Dellone, Henry C. Schriver, Jacob Forney and David M. Myers.

And the following officers of the Hanover Saving Fund Society: President, Capt. A. W. Eichelberger; Directors, David M. Myers, Henry C. Schriver, Joseph Dellone, Henry Young, Henry Wirt and Jacob Forney.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS.—Hon. [illegible] S. Diehl and Mrs. Anna [illegible] Diehl gave entertainments in Agricultural Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings, for the benefit of the new Methodist church. The attendance was good on both occasions [illegible]. Mr. Diehl has traveled extensively and his lectures are very interesting. Mrs. D's thorough [illegible] and of course delights her hearers.

The receipts [illegible] reached the handsome sum of $[illegible].

HORSE STOLEN.—Very early yesterday morning a suspicious looking stranger passed through this place riding a large bay horse. Officer Reizer, judging him to be a horse thief, soon after followed on. Overtaking him near York Springs or [illegible] the fellow [illegible] a little, and suddenly dismounting took to his heels through the woods. Mr. Reizer followed him some distance and then gave up the chase. The horse is now in the possession of Mr. Reizer, awaiting the appearance of the owner.

DECORATION.—The graves in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at this place will be decorated on Tuesday, the 30th instant, under the auspices of the Gettysburg Zouaves—exercises to begin at 2 P. M. The programme will be announced hereafter. People of town and country are requested to send in bouquets of flowers to Capt. Norris's Store. The Citizens' Band of York will be present.

—The Zouaves are requested to meet at 12 M. All are urged to turn out, but such as cannot will send their uniforms to the Captain to be filled by old soldiers.

ONIONS AND LETTUCE.—Many persons will use onions that have just begun to grow and throw away the tops and perhaps at the same meal use lettuce. At this season of the year, tops of onions are more tender than lettuce, and if dressed in the same way or even with a little sugar and vinegar, they make a better relish than the best lettuce brought to market—says an exchange.

DRIED Sweet Corn, Lemon Cheese, Hominy, Dried Peaches, Apples, Cherries, Pears, and Marrowfat Beans, at Zinn's. tf

PURE Java Coffee at Zinn's. tf

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—Of the several cases taken up from this county to the May term of the Supreme Court, two only have been decided, viz:

Moses Hartman and others vs. Mountjoy School District. Judgment affirmed—deciding that the $300 given by the township to fill drafts could not be taken to pay the expenses of filling the same.

John Kuhns vs. the Gettysburg National Bank.—This case was tried in the Common Pleas of Adams county in 1868, President Judge Fisher deciding and so instructing the jury that a check was not of itself evidence that it was taken by a bank in payment of a debt, or that cash was given for it when received. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and reversed by that tribunal, was re-tried last year, and decided by the Court below as instructed by the Supreme Court. It was again taken up and *reversed*, the Supreme Court now holding that the former decision of Judge Fisher was correct.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—The catalogue of Pennsylvania College for 1870-71 has been laid upon our table. The institution is in a highly prosperous condition, the students numbering, Seniors 23, Juniors [illegible], Sophomores 26, Freshmen [illegible], Primarians 27 and Junior Preparatorians 30—in all 17[illegible].

The exercises connected with Commencement this year will begin Sunday morning, June 25, with the Baccalaureate Discourse by President Valentine—in the evening, Address to the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. J. W. Conrad, D. D. On Wednesday morning, June 28, Junior Exhibition; in the evening, Address before the Phrenakosmian Society, by Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., of Washington, D. C. On Thursday morning, June 29, Commencement; in the afternoon, Alumni Reunion and Concert in the evening.

The Theological Seminary exercises will be on Monday evening, June 26, [illegible] Lecture on the Augsburg Confession, by Rev. [illegible] A. Stork, and Tuesday evening, June 27, Address before the Alumni, by Rev. [illegible] Wolf.

The [illegible] final examination on [illegible]. All persons interested are invited to attend.

I. O. G. T.—The Good Templars of Adams county held their quarterly meeting at New Oxford April 25th and 26th. Delegates: Morning Star Lodge, No. [illegible], John Peters, Ellen Wilson, James Wright, Clara [illegible]; Conny Lodge, No. 302, H. [illegible] Peters, Jane Pentz, [illegible]; Lady Washington Lodge, No. 180, A. W. Flemming, Julia Weygandt, Kate Bingaman; New Oxford Lodge, No. 860, J. W. [illegible], J. E. Blair, Hellen Himes. Reports from the Lodges were received, all in prosperous condition. Dr. J. W. Hendrix delivered an address of welcome, responded to by [illegible] and Peter. A number of resolutions were adopted, discouraging the signing of license petitions, encouraging the enforcement of the law, discountenancing the making, by farmers or others, of wine and liquor—recommending literary exercises in Subordinate Lodges, and thanking the Methodist Church, the Lodge and citizens of New Oxford for kind reception and entertainment. H. C. Peters was recommended to Grand Lodge for District Deputy [illegible]. [illegible] The next Convention to be held at Gettysburg, on the 1st Tuesday in July. [illegible]

LOVE FEAST.—The love feast of the German Baptists [illegible] was held at [illegible] last Saturday evening and Sunday morning, the 6th and 7th inst. We understand that although the day was rainy and quite cold, a large number of members were present, some from the other side of Gettysburg, and some from Middletown Valley [illegible]. Elders Longenecker of Adams county, [illegible] of Beaver Dam, [illegible] Middletown Valley, and others delivered discourses [illegible] the occasion, and everything was solemn and impressive, and [illegible] of all who participated in the [illegible] services.—*Mechanicstown Clarion.*

NOT YET GIVEN OUT.—From Emmitsburg we learn that the contract for building the branch railway to that place to Rocky Ridge has not yet been given out. The Committee of the Board of Directors to whom the Proposals—some 20 or 30 in number—were referred, have not yet decided upon the party to whom the contract is to be let. The bids are various—high, low and medium, which renders it a matter of precaution to make a selection.—*Ibid.*

[illegible]—The oldest [illegible] bush probably in the State is now to be seen in the garden of Mr. [illegible] about [illegible] mile from this town on the Furnace road. It was planted about 90 years ago by Mrs. Barbara Bowe. It is ten feet in height and measures forty two feet in circumference. It continues to grow and bloom every year—and it is as [illegible] as if it were only eighteen. It is a real curiosity and to be properly appreciated must be seen.—*Ibid.*

GOODS of all qualities and colors for Men's wear, furnished, and Tailoring promptly done, by W. T. King, York Street, opposite [illegible] Inn, Gettysburg. May 17 tf

STRAWBERRIES.—R. Sheads, Gettysburg, will be prepared to furnish the largest, choicest and best Strawberries in the market. The Berries are this year worth nearly double the ordinary class of berries, on account of their size and quality. Send in your orders early, to secure the best. May 12 tf

ZINN & CO. have just received Worcestershire and Leicestershire Sauces, imported, Walnut Catsups, Chow Chow Pickles and Gooseberry Green Apples. tf

NEW GOODS at Norris' Corner.—Spring styles just received, silk hats, fur hats, wool hats, boys hats, children's hats, and all kinds of clothing, gents furnishing goods, &c. &c. Gentlemen wanting Silk Hats can be supplied at all times, and always the latest styles. Don't forget to call at Norris' corner if you want bargains. tf

ZINN & CO. always pay the highest prices for Marketing. tf

FISH cheaper and better!—We offer very fine *Fat Mackerel*, wholesale and retail, 50 per cent cheaper than last year. Other kinds in their season.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
tf South End, Carlisle.

LUMBER.—The attention of Carpenters and Builders is invited to the extensive assortment at the Lumber Yard of Col. C. H. Buehler, on Carlisle st., opposite the Passenger Depot. River and Mountain Pine, Hemlock, Lath, Siding, Joists, Posts, &c., &c., furnished in any quantity and at the lowest rates. tf

PREPARED Cocoa Nut, Farina, Corn Starch, Pearl Barley, Yeast Powder and Canned Fruits, at Zinn & Co's. tf

PILES!—You cannot walk, cannot ride, cannot even sit with any kind of comfort, and life is almost a burden, because of this distressing complaint. Briggs's Pile remedies never fail to cure Internal, External, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Sold by druggists.

CORNS.—How they sting, throb, ache, smart and burn, upon our feet. In vain we beg, we threaten, we curse, we flourish the sharpest knives above their heads, we burn, we cut, hack, hew and feel, and still the pesky corns remain a thing of misery. Useless are entreaties, tears, curses, groans—nothing can remove our corns but Briggs's Alleviator and Curative, a sure cure for Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails and all ailments of the feet.

Sold by A. D. Buehler, J. M. Huber, Gettysburg, and Wertz, Musselman & Co., Fairfield, and Druggists generally. tf

GENERAL ITEMS

Hon. S. L. Russell is announced as a candidate for President Judge of the Bedford District.

—The whole length of all the railways in the world is about 120,000 miles.

Massachusetts has a fishery which represents the labor of 100,000,000 men.

—A Iowa man demands divorce from his wife because she has joined the Spiritualists.

It is confidently expected that the cars will run to Bedford from the east by the latter part of July.

The deepest excavation in the United States is a copper mine near Lake Superior. It is 1,500 feet deep.

A young friend of ours, wrestling with his first watch [illegible] took it back the next day to be shown how to wind it up.

The first American rail was rolled some thirty years ago. This year more than 600,000 tons were used.

—A man living in Carroll co., Mo., 73 years old, and six weeks a widower, was recently married to a girl only 12 years old.

The custom of displaying the presents at wedding receptions has been formally declared [illegible].

No fat men are to be taken by Capt. Hall on his Arctic expedition, they being less capable than lean ones of standing the intense cold.

A meeting of the men born in the year of the cold summer, 1816, was held recently at Syracuse, N. Y. Twenty-four were present.

[illegible] has published [illegible] France.

[illegible]

A [illegible] party of [illegible] to America this summer.

Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, has been purchased by the Kentucky University for $90,000.

An important discovery of [illegible] near Quincy, Illinois.

The Northern Central Railroad has reduced the fare [illegible] from Baltimore to Pittsburg from $10 [illegible].

Whitsuntide, May 28.

In Wisconsin [illegible] in the State.

The [illegible] three octavo volumes, now in the press. One hundred and sixty thousand copies are to be printed.

General Sheridan and Mrs. Lincoln and Tad arrived in the steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

Visiting and [illegible] cards, neatly printed, at this office.

A statement of the [illegible] States [illegible].

—A reduction in passenger fares to the West has just been inaugurated by the [illegible] Company, and another general reduction [illegible] all competition [illegible].

The next thing [illegible] will be the [illegible] daughter of the Duke of [illegible].

The London *Times* of the 13th inst. says the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in favor of the Constitutionality of the Legal Tender [illegible].

[illegible]

—Lewis M. Roberts [illegible] of Mifflin [illegible].

The Delaware peach crop prospect is very good.

Predicted: [illegible] cool Summer.

—A [illegible] church [illegible] killing him instantly.

The Savannah *Geo. Republican* says that John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, preached his first sermon in America in the Court House at Savannah, Georgia, on Sunday the 7th of March 1736, the text being the Epistle for the day, the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians.

Middletown, Del., [illegible].

John Hancock is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Texas. [illegible] have signed a declaration of independence and are going for him, in opposition to his Radical opponent.

[illegible]

—Bill Pomeroy and his wife are now divorced [illegible] the lady $20,000 alimony.

Owing to the peculiar arrangement of [illegible] programme no [illegible] from the landlady [illegible] a second piece of pie.

At a recent election in Baltimore for Delegates to the Democratic Conservative City Convention, Hon. Joshua Vansant, for Mayor, carried nineteen of twenty Wards.

The Chicago *Evening Mail* comes out strongly for Secretary Boutwell for President.

Gen. George B. McClellan and family have been permanently [illegible] at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York.

—Ex-Secretary Seward is now traveling through India, where he receives marked attention.

The Joint High Commission made an excursion to Harpers Ferry on Monday.

—A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., states that the greatest drought ever known in that section is prevailing.

—A correspondent of the Bedford *Gazette* urges the nomination of Wm. J. Baer, Esq., of Somerset, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President Judge of that district.

—A thirty inch railroad track is to be laid between Allentown and Harrisburg, to test the value and feasibility of a narrow gauge.

—The Indian gentleman who used to boil missionaries' heads has gone where the violets are blooming. His practice realized just about enough to pay for his coffin and burial lot.

—A man in Illinois committed suicide by drowning, lately, in six inches of water. He couldn't have done it alone, but his wife, with that self-sacrificing devotion and helpfulness so characteristic of the sex, sat on his head.

—Mr. John Graham, of Beaver county, a few days since, shot a large gray eagle in the act of carrying off a young lamb. The bird measured seven feet six inches from tip to tip of the wings, and had a steel trap attached to one of its talons.

—The London *Times* is satisfied that the Treaty of Washington, in its basis and essential provisions, will be adopted by the Senate, and therefore thinks it virtually concluded. It also speaks of the sacrifices that England is ready to make to restore amity between the branches of the Anglo-Saxon family.

—The death of the famous musical composer, Auber, is reported from Paris.

—The Emperor of Brazil is expected to visit the United States in September, to remain two months. It is now said that the son of the Czar of Russia is not coming.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Love and Matrimony.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, If you wish to marry address the undersigned, who will send you valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. [illegible] Address SARAH B. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings county, N. Y. April 7, 1871. [illegible]

Philosophy of Marriage.

A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the [illegible] Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded [illegible] by addressing [illegible] Museum [illegible]. June 24, 1870. ly

REPORT

OF the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, in Gettysburg, Adams county, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on the 29th day of April, 1871.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$130,[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	[illegible]
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]
Current Expenses	[illegible]
Taxes paid	[illegible]
Cash items	[illegible]
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]
Fractional Currency	[illegible]
Legal Tender Notes	[illegible]
	[illegible]
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Profit and Loss	[illegible]
National Bank circulation	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Individual Deposits	[illegible]
Due to National Banks	[illegible]
Due to State Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
	[illegible]

I, GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of May, 1871. [illegible]
Attest: JOHN [illegible], GEO. [illegible], DAVID [illegible], Directors.
May 19, 1871.

CLIPPER MOWER

AND COMBINED

SELF RAKE & DROPPER.

THESE CELEBRATED MACHINES [illegible]

[illegible]

LEWIS A. BUSHMAN.
May [illegible], 1871.

Tax Notice for 1871.

THE Tax Books for the year 1871 are now in the hands of the Collectors. [illegible] Five per cent. will be allowed on all State and County taxes paid on or before July 1, 1871, agreeably to the Act of Assembly approved April [illegible], 1870.

MOSES HARTMAN,
EMANUEL [illegible],
FRANCIS WI[illegible],
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest: J. Jeff. Myers, Clerk.
May 5, 1871. td

ESTRAYS

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Butler township, Adams county, on the 5th day of April 1871, TWO MILCH COWS, one with a calf by her side. One of the cows is black with a white face and the other white with red spots, and the [illegible] ears notched. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.
JOSEPH SMITH.
May 12, 1871. 3t*

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, by deed of voluntary assignment, of BARNEY SNYDER and Wife, of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., for the benefit of creditors, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Barney Snyder to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN [illegible], Assignee,
May 12, 1871. 6t Straban twp., Adams co.

Executor's Notice.

JOHN WENTZ'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Wentz, late of Cumberland township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in [illegible] township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB BENNER, Executor.
May 5, 1871. 6t

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, clear of all taxes, payable on or after May 10th.
J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.
May 5, 1871. 3t

DIVIDEND.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 6½ per cent on its capital stock, clear of all United States tax, payable on or after the 10th inst.
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
May 1, 1871. 3t

WANTED.

5,000 RAILROAD CROSS TIES, by the Susquehanna, Gettysburg and Potomac Railway. For further information inquire of
HUGH D. SCOTT, General Agent.
April 11, 1871. tf

Blooded Stock.

A FULL blood Spanish JACK will be found at Col. John's Eagle Hotel Stables, near Weaver & Co's Livery Stable every day during the season.
H. S. HOWELL, Owner.
May 12, 1871. 3m

Wagon for Sale.

A HEAVY THREE HORSE WAGON—nearly new—of the best make and materials—for sale by ABRAHAM FENNER, in Freedom township, Adams county.
May 5, 1871. 6w

Hall in New Oxford.

THE undersigned has erected in NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., a commodious and comfortable HALL for the accommodation of CONCERTS, EXHIBITIONS, COTILLION PARTIES, &c. His terms will always be found reasonable. Apply to or address
J. H. WIBLE,
New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.
Feb. 10, 1871. tf

Gettysburg Comp[illegible]

MOSES ANDERSON IN COURT.—[illegible]

MARKET REPORT

MARRIED

DIED

Dissolution

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

For Sale.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
WEST MARKET STREET
YORK, PA.
ELIAS EYSTER, PROPRIET[illegible]

County Treasurer.

County Treasurer

NEW STORE
AT
Glenwood Mill
GEORGE GINGELL

Dry Goods & Grocery Sto[illegible]

DRY GOODS

Elastic Hand Stamps!!! [illegible]
SMITH, HALL & CO., Courtland St., New Yor[illegible]
May 19, 1871. 1m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SPECIAL NOTICES

Love and Matrimony.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I would inform you that my business is such that I can make it to your interest to find out what it is before you marry. Inquire at No. 3 South Washington street, Baltimore, Md. Respectfully yours, DR. LA MOTHE, April 17, 1871—3w

Philosophy of Marriage.

New and Important Revelations, which every Married Man and Woman should read. Sent free of charge. Address, with stamp, DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. April 17, 1871—3m

REPORT

[illegible] THE CONDITION OF THE [illegible] CHAMBERSBURG, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, APRIL 10, 1871.

RESOURCES

[illegible] $ 107 [illegible]

[illegible] 1 [illegible]

[illegible] 1 [illegible]

[illegible] 1

Gettysburg Compiler.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1871

THE FARM AND HOUSE

PLASTER.

At a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, W. M. Tomlinson, of North Urbana, N. Y., asked the wise ones to reconcile the difference of opinion which prevails as to the proper method of sowing plaster with grain crops, some choosing to drill it in with the seed while others prefer to scatter it on the surface after the seed is sown. It was claimed that by putting it in with the seed it helps the crop from the outset, giving a start which keeps it ahead of surface plastered crops. On the other hand, it was argued that as the principal gain in the use of plaster is derived from the atmosphere, surface application best secures this, and hence that is to be preferred. What says practical sentiment? Would the answer vary with different soils?

Mr. Curtis—As plaster is an absorbent of ammonia, it is better to sow it on the crop and let the rains following wash it down to the roots. This is a gain to the plant for it first put into the ground it will absorb the ammonia in the soil which is already there, or it must wait for exposure to do its full duty, which exposure might not take place until the next crop. Plaster does but little good on wet ground, and its benefits vary considerably one season with another. Sometimes its effects are ill most marvellous, and then again they cannot be seen. It often doubles the crop. In Glenville, N. Y. lands rented fifty years ago as worthless, now are, by using clover and plaster, worth one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. Sow plaster on the manure heaps and in the hen house.

WHITEWASHING TREES.—Don't whitewash the bark upon the bodies of fruit and ornamental trees. We think it a loss to know for what purpose some persons thus coat the bark of fruit and shade trees about their premises with lime, unless it is to make them look nice. It certainly does them more harm than good, as it seems to us that the respiratory organs, and not the inner layers of the bark, are the most proper channels for the passage of moisture and gases to and from the roots. Should the bark become diseased and rough, or covered with moss, scrape it thoroughly, wash off the scrapings of some soft substance, after which wash thoroughly with a strong solution of soap and water. If there is from properly every season, it will prove a great benefit by destroying the insects which prey upon the bark, and otherwise promoting a healthy condition the roof, and increasing the vigor and vitality of the tree.—*Exchange.*

HAY.—At a late discussion on this timely topic by the Herkimer County, N. Y., Farmers Club Mr. Burdick asked if a poorer quality of hay had not been made since the introduction of the mowing machine up to time of the introduction of the tedder. The members were decided in their opinion that such was the case. They all believed that the hay, as it is after being cut by the machine, did not cure as well as when cut by the hand scythe and spread with a fork. Hence they all considered the tedder indispensable where the mowing machine is used.

WATERING PLANTS OFTEN.—Horses and oxen at work need water often. The plowman carries his jug of water or leaves his team and goes to the house for a drink. But the team works harder than the driver and probably needs drink as often. Not many farmers often water their cattle at the well, when there is no water except in the drinking pan, and worked over six hours before they can get a drop. Is it any wonder that they are injured in drinking too much when they are led to the spring at noon or evening?

HOW TO GET RID OF RATS.—Some humane man who does not like to see hunting dumb brutes gives the following recipes for driving away rats and mice. Put potash in their holes and runs. The poor wretches get out on the floor and overcome by the lye which they lick it, and don't like the taste of it so they cast out almost as soon as the potash is thrown made. Together into the same person need fail to excite with any favorite food they like it take sick and take their leave.

SPICES

NUTMEG is the kernel of a small smooth pear shaped fruit that grows on a tree in the Molucca Islands and other parts of the East. The trees commence bearing in their seventh year, and continue fruitful until they are seventy or eighty years old. Around the nutmeg is found is a bright brown shell. This shell is a soft scarlet covering, which when flattened out is known as mace. The best nutmegs are solid and oily of when picked with a pin.

GINGER is the root of a shrub first known in Asia, and now cultivated in Sierra Leone. The stem grows three or four feet high and dies down each year. There are two varieties of ginger—the white and the black—caused by taking more or less care in selecting and preparing the roots, which are always dug in winter, when the stems are withered. The white is the best.

CINNAMON is the inner bark of a beautiful tree native of Ceylon that grows from twenty to thirty feet in height, and lives to be centuries old. The United States have imported in six years $1,000,000 worth of cinnamon at a single year.

CLOVES—native to the Molucca Islands and so called from their resemblance to a nail (*clavus*). The East Indians call them *clanghik* from the Chinese *k'anghin* (fragrant nails). They grow on a straight smooth-aked tree about forty feet high. Cloves are not found, but blossoms gathered before they are quite unfolded.

ALLSPICE—a berry, so called because it combines the odor of several spices—grows on the beautiful Pepper, or Allspice tree, native of South America and the West Indies. A single tree has been known to produce one hundred and fifty pounds of berries. They are purple when ripe.

BLACK PEPPER is made by grinding the dried berry of a climbing vine native to the East Indies.

WHITE PEPPER is obtained from the same berries freed from their husk or rind.

RED, OR CAYENNE PEPPER, is obtained by grinding the scarlet pod, or seed vessel of a tropical plant that is now cultivated in almost all parts of the world.

RUE is an item for those who oppose coffee drinking. Experiments recently carried on in India have proved that coffee pulp will yield on distillation nine per cent of its own weight in spirits equal to the strength of scotch whisky.

IT is reported that no less than six men have lost their eyesight from cutting stone at the new capitol at Albany last summer.

A DUEL is a question of time. It only takes two seconds to arrange it.

INTERNAL REVENUE—TAXES REPEALED AND THOSE STILL IN FORCE.

The act of Congress approved July 14 1870, repealing all special taxes in excess of receipts on distilled spirits, malt liquors and tobacco, went into effect on the 1st. Following is a summary of the internal revenue taxes still in force and showing those repealed by the act.

TAXES REPEALED

From and after October 1 1870, taxes on sales, stamp and exemption taxes on sales paid by stamps, and the taxes on all tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines, also the taxes on and on checks. Also on gold and silver plate, gold and silver watches, and on jewelry. Also on all medicated patent and proprietary articles and perfumery, and on all cards. Also on all special taxes on boats, and all special taxes on bowling alleys, billiard tables, pool tables, and all other special taxes except those specially retained. Also on all taxes on gross receipts, stamp taxes imposed on Schedule B of Passengers, carriages, and on all taxes on gross receipts of railroads and canals, and on all taxes on receipts of express companies, and on all taxes on gross receipts of telegraph companies, and on all taxes on gross receipts of ferry companies, and on all taxes on gross receipts of steamboats, and on all taxes on gross receipts of propellers, and on all taxes on gross receipts of barges, and on all taxes on gross receipts of canal boats, and on all taxes on gross receipts of sleighs, and on all taxes on gross receipts of omnibuses, and on all taxes on gross receipts of horse cars, and on all taxes on gross receipts of railroad cars